NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

MULLETT. DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S SCENE BETWEEN MR. MUL-LETT AND SECRETARY BRISTOW - IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE-TEMPER DISPLAYED AND HIGH WORDS EXCHANGED—THE RESIGNATION

PROMPILY ACCEPTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The trouble between Secretary Bristow and Supervising Architect Mullett has culminated by the tender on the one side and acceptance on the other of the resignation of the latter officer. The bad feeling which was exhibited on both sides on Saturday has in a measure passed away, and Mr. Mullett remains in temporary occupation of his office. The cause of the trouble was ascertained to-day. For several years, contrary to law, Mr. Mullett has had the purchase of most of the furniture in the Treasury Department, and in addition had the management of a large cabinet shop conducted with Government money and employed in the manufacture of mahogany doors, desks, wardrobes, &c., for the use of the department at an annual cost of \$22,000. By law the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, Mr. Avery, is made the Superintendent of the Treasury Building, and the Superintendent is by law also required to purchase all furniture and supplies, paying for them out of the contingent fund. While Mr. Saville was Chief Clerk a short controversy occurred between him and Mr. Mullett, in which the latter was victor, notwithstanding the law was violated. As soon as Mr. Bristow was made aware of the fact that the law recognized only the Superintendent under the Secretary in the disbursement of the contingent fund, he sent for Mr. Mullett and informed him that he was about issuing an order placing the Chief Clerk in charge of the purchases and manufacture of furniture. Mr. Mullett, with much show of indignation, said it would not answer. The Secretary said it was the law, and it would have to answer. Mr. Mullett, greatly excited, said he could not do his duty properly if the Chief Clerk interfered. The Secretary admonished him not to lose his temper. Mullett jumped about the room, and with a shrill, trembling voice, said he had not lost his temper. The Secretary reminded him that he was livid with rage, an intimation which Mullett most indignantly repelled. His excitement increased until he finally said that the Secretary could consider that his resignation was in his hands; and the Secretary, who had lost his temper by this time, assured Mr. Mullett that he might consider it accepted. Then Mullett whirled out of the room, and on Saturday evening his resignation as Supervising Architect was in the hands of the Secretary, and it was to-day accepted. The Secretary says he has no reason to doubt the integrity or ability of Mr. Mullett, but he did not like his manner of doing things, and he thought him extravagant and insubordinate. It is due to Mr. Mullett to say that he apologized to the Secretary and the Chief Clerk to-day for the rashness of his words and conduct, and that tranquillity was again restored. Early this morning he called at the White House with Gov. Shepherd, but the result of their interview with the President is not known. Secretary Bristow was also at the White House, and upon his return the resignation was accepted. Every effort has been made on the part of Mullett's friends connected with the old City Government and also of high officers in the General Government to prevent his re-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SECRETARY ERISTOW UNEARTHS ANOTHER

tirement, but Gen. Bristow would not recede. Mr.

Mullett will remain for a day or two until his suc-

cessor is appointed. The office of Supervising Archi-

teet is not recognized by law, except in the Appro-

priation bills. It is not a Presidential appointment.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. The Secretary of the Treasury has been engaged for several months past in the investigation of the seal lock siness. From facts brought to his attention he early became convinced that much fraud was connected with its adoption and subsequent use. The first steps taken toward examining the matter revealed the fact that a good part of the papers connected with the case had been abstracted from the files and cut out of letter-This of course increased the Secretary's sus picions, and inquiry into the subject has been pushed with vigor. Some of the principal parties to these transscritons are known, and some of them are promi-nent persons. Arcels of some of these may be expected as the evidence conlected can be put in prope-

SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS WANTED FROM CONGRESS FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD. Col. Thomas A. Scott was in town to-day and openly approunced his purpose openly to come to Congress at the approaching session and ask aid for his Texas Pacific road. He says he wants \$70,000,000 in all to complete th This he proposes to raise on 40-year bonds, the interest of which, at 5 per cent, gold, he proposes to ask Congress to guarantee. To secure the Government it is proposed to turn over all the land grants, all ma chinery, track, rolling stock, and appurtenances, and t teens the bonds only as fast as the road is completed in \$40,000 a mile for heavy grading. Cel. Scott says that he is confident that he will never be obliged to ask the Government to pay a compon, and that it is pro-posed to pay the interest on the first four years out of the proceeds of the bonds.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The following petition is in circulation, and has received, without hesitation, the signature of nearly every taxpayer and business man to whom it has been their names: First: That with reference to the expenses attendant upon the Government of this District, we are in favor of such appeals to Congress as shall In duce that body to justly apportion the same between the United States and the District. Second: To secur careful economy and a strict system of accountability in e: conditures of money. Third: We wish it to be dis-tactly understood that we prefer to be governed as provided by the Constitution, directly by Concress chrough Commissioners, without a popular election of any officer whatever.

1MPORTANT SUIT BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS The United States Court of Ciaims met to-day pursuant to adjournment from May 18 last, and proceeded to hear argument in the case of Marshall O. Roberts against the United States, which is a claim referred to the Cour mails between New-York and the Isthmus of D-some 25 years ago. Etward N. Dickerson of New-Y and R. M. Corwine of Washington appeared for plain

THE INDIAFA AND MICHIGAN SENATORSHIPS. A gentieman of much prominence in Indiana politics, who holds one for the best of the Federal effices in Indianapolis, arrived here to-day, and says that the canvass for the United States Senatorship is becoming rather warm. He believes that the choice will fall of either Judge McDonald or Mr. Voorhees, the latter of whom is making a heavy fight, and increasing his chances daily. Intelligence received direct from Sen-stor Chandler says that he is confident of his redicction.

CANVASS OF VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.-The State Board of Convassers have been in session all day, canvassing the vote of the counties comprising the 11d. Congressional District, in which the Hon. J. H. Platt (Rep.) and John Goode (Conservative) were candidates, and from four counties of which amendatory returns had been received. The Board threw out the amended returns and canvassed the original ones. The returns of Prince George County, owing to their not being properly certified by the Election Commissioners, were thrown thus giving Goode a majority in his district of 131 Goode will receive a certificate of election. Both parties

are represented by counsel before the Board LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LITIGATION. NEW-HAVEN, Coon., Nov. 23 .- This morning Insurance Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a trustee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company

time counsel for the Company filed a special plea for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the State law, in accordance with which Mr. Stedman made the application, is unconstitutional. In his application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the Company were in round numbers \$900,000, and the liabilities \$1,300,000.

RUMORED RAILROAD COMBINATION.

A NEW ERIE CONNECTION. REPORTS OF AN AREANGEMENT WITH THE BALTI-MORE AND OHIO RAILROAD-ITS PROBABLE

EFFECT. Reports of a contemplated arrangement between the Eric and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which the Erie should use the tracks of the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio for its Chicago freight business, have aroused a good deal of interest among railway men, asit is suggested that any such arrangement may not conduce to the harmony of the relations of the lines represented in the Saratoga contract, and would be apt to make differences be tween the Erie and its present Western connections A. C. Rose, Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this city, told a TRIBUNE reporter that he had received no information from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio in regard to an arrangement with the Erie, but he had heard from an officer of the Erie some time ago that negotiations will be made for the running of the Eric fast freight lines over the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio road. He did not know whether these regulations had been carried out or not. If they were made, the Erie freight for Chicago would come over the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Mansfield, which is on the Lake Erie and Sandusky division of the Baltimore and Ohio, the old line running from Newark, Ohio, to Sandusky. A few miles to the north of Mansfield, on this division, is Chicago Junction, where the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio branches off to Chicago in an air line, a dis-

tance of about 268 miles. President Jewett of the Eric Railway told the reporter that no arrangement had been concluded yet, and that no details were fixed. The matter had been talked of, and he thought it probable that an arrangement would be entered upon. There had been no conference of officers of the two roads about it, he said, nor was there any day fixed for such a conference. He had received on Saturday a long telegraphic dispatch from Vice-President King of the Baltimore and Ohio, but he declined to say what the dispatch contained, and preferred that the probability of an arrangement be tween the two roads should not be published while the affair was so entirely unsettled. He could not say at what time the arrangement would go into effect if the negotiations for it were successful, nor when these negotiations would be carried on. He said that there was nothing in the Saratoga contract to prevent the Erie from making an arrangement for Chicago freight with the Baltimore and Ohio. The Eric is at liberty to send freight by the line upon which it can make the best terms. President Jewett stated that the Erie now sends only a part of its Chicago freight by the Lake Shore road, and added that the New-York Central would have no ground for complaint, according to the arrange ments now existing between the Erie and Central, if the Eric entered into the relations spoken of with the Baltimore and Ohio.

A prominent officer of the New-York Central, when asked his opinion of the effect of such a contract between the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio, said that the matter was new to him, and he was not prepared to express an opinion on the subject. He had not heard that such an arrangement was projected, and was unwilling to speak of the possible effect on the Saratoga compact. He remarked, however, that the question would probably be, not what effect such an arrangement would have on the relations of the associated trunk lines, but what would be its effect on the relations of the Erie Road with its Western connections.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT-VICE-PRESIDENT KING DENIES THAT THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD INTENDS TO OBTAIN DOCK ROOM ON THE

Baltimore, Nov. 23 .- The attention of John King, jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was called to-day to the report that his road had purchased grounds and a water front at Pamrapo station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. He this connection Mr. King reiterated the declaration made to your correspondent a few days ago to the effect that the independentiline of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is alt with the design of adding to the Interests and com mercial importance of Baltimore alone. The managers of the road believe the true policy points to Baltimore as its eastern terminus, and there is not now, and has not been, any intention of obtaining dock room on the Hudson.

OBITUARY.

FORTUNY.

The circle of artists who have made themselves famous under the popular title of the French-Spanish school, and which suffered such irreparable losses in the deaths of Reguault and Zamacois, has again been broken by the loss of Fortuny, whose death is announced by cable. He was born at Reus in Catalonia, June 11, 1839, and has therefore, like his celebrated companions, left the world comparatively young-like them too he was the ruler of a wide kingdom, and has left chind him work that will endure. His training began in the Academy of Barcelona, where the pale traditions of Overbeck held sway, but academies and imitators could not teach Fortuny anything, and it was not until. like Regnault, he had turned his back on the means ofgrace supplied by the State that his genius began to flow. It is said that some lithographs by Gavarni gave him the first living impulse, and pointed with a signifiant flager to the field where, his own heart told him the joy of success awaited him. When, soon after, he to Rome, he descried the galleries for the streets and found subjects for his percil in the life that swarmed about him in the Roman lanes and alleys. Later, in Morocco, he was taken captive by the charm of that splended barbarism in which Reguault, too, found such delight as made him forget Italy; and he returned to Europe with a world of studies, which were afterward to make him fame and fortune when they took shape as pictures. In the year 1869 several of Fortuny's pictures were exhibited in Paris, and in the Salon of 1870 Regnault's "Salome," and the "Edu cation of a Prince," by Zamacols, made the names of these three young men known as the founders of a new school—a school that within four years was destined to be deprived of their illustrious leadership. Zamacos cled dier, Regranit went next, and now Formory has gene, and new triumphs must wait for a new leader, since no one of equai power and eriginality is left to carry on the traditions of a school that herdly lived long enough to be called a school at all. It is not a little singular that, considering the immense popularity of these three artists in France and in England, each of them should be represented in this country by a first-rate example. Regnantits "Automedon Taming the Horses of Achilles," a magniticent work; Zamacols "Education of a Prince," and Fortinn's "Samacols "Education of a Prince," and Fortinn's "Samacols" Education of a Prince," and Fortinn's "Same Charmers" are all owned in America, and there are also here many water-colors and etchings by the same artists, is well as works by Madrezo, Heuiliant, and others of their followers. The chief characteristic of this school is its breaking with the classical traditions that inherit from David and that found a spiendid culmination in Ingres. Its inspiration came not from Raphael, nor indeed from any Italian, either directly or indirectly, but from Valusquez and Goya, and the good and azure of the Spanish air. If any Italians moved Beginnit and Fortuny, they were Titian, and Thitoret, and Giorgione, but they force them all in the presence of Velasquez, and called him alone master and ford. But, of the three, Regnault alone deserved the style of great; he alone, of the three, brought back the heroic age, and while to Zamacots, who broke least with the classical traditions—and more in subject than in manner—the paim of excellence in character painting miss be awarded, and while Forcinsy dazzes with his audaerous drawing and more and actous color—to Regnault belongs the praise of having given to France what before his birth she never had known, an artist fit new school-a school that within four years was detined to be deprived of their illustrious leadership. his audacious drawing and while Forthly diazies with his audacious drawing and more audacious color—to Regnault belongs the praise of having given to France what before his birth sue never had known, an artist hi to star the feet of the great Venetians, and of Velas-quez, the greatest Spaniari.

Utica, Nov. 23 .- Julius A. Spencer, Assistant Superintendent of the Ulica and Superiodalt. of this city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same | Syracuse and Utica, and New-York Central Railroad.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 23.—The Hon. T. B. Mitchell, a prominent lawyer of this city, died suddenly

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN THE MU NICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. The Republicans were very well organized for the municipal elections yesterday, and were generally successful throughout the country. The Conservatives were discouraged, and held aloof from the

OUR CLAIMS UPON SPAIN. REPORTED PURPOSE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

TO PAY AN INDEMNITY. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. It is reported from Madrid that the Spanish Government has expressed a willingness to pay an indemnity in the Virginius case to the United States on the same basis as that with which Great Britain was satisfied for the outrage perpetrated on her sub-

POLITICS IN SPAIN. MARSHAL SERRANO TO GO TO THE NORTH-ALFON-SISTS EXILED-CENSORSHIP OVER TELEGRAPHS.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. Marshal Serrano will go to the North next nonth for the purpose of hastening operations against

the Carlists. The Government has exiled two generals and several civilians known to be partisans of Prince Alfonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella. Other persons are to be sent into exile for the same reason. All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country

to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped. A vigorous censorship over all dispatches is still maintained throughout the Republic.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. SPEECH OF THE KING-NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING

A FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM. Roms, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. The King in his speech opening the new Parliament to-day returned thanks to the people for their tokens of affection on the twenty-fifth unniversary of his accession to the throne. He urged in Parliament a zerlous prosecution of the work of reorganization. Grants would be required only for such expenditures as were evidently necessary, and thus Parliament would be enabled to establish a financial equilibrium, and lighten the burdens so nobly borne by the nation. As for the foreign relations, they were on an excellent footing. Italy was friendly with all Powers. Their friendship was a recompense for the firmness and moderation shown by Italians. The King concluded with an expression of gratitude for Divine assistance.

THE GUIBORD CASE IN MONTREAL. PROSPECT OF RESISTANCE BY THE CATHOLIC

CLERGY TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES. Montreal, Canada, Nov. 23.—There is much excitement over the Guibord case. Father Ransselot, the curé of the parish, announced in the Church of Notre Dame yesterday the decision of the Privy Council. He intimated that the deceased will probably be buried in unconsecrated ground in the principal cemetery. In the event of interment being ordered in consecrated ground, he declared that a monstrous iniquity would be perpetrated, and that a serious invasion would be made upon the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic Church. He also declared his intention to go to juli

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION. A RENEWAL OF THE REWARD OFFERED BY LADY FRANKLIN FOR RECORDS OF SIR JOHN FRANK-LIN'S EXPEDITION.

rather than bury Guibord in consecrated ground.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874. In view of the Arctic expedition about to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin has renewed her offer of a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of official records of Sir John Franklin's expe-

FEARS OF AN UPRISING AGAINST FOREIGN-ERS IN BRAZIL.

PARA, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1874. La Tribuna of this city contained an article in its issue this morning grossly insulting to the of the Portuguese corvette Sagres, which came here for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Portuguese subjects. The Tribuna subsequently issued a sup-plement inciting a revolt by the populace, who were already greatly excited in consequence of the arrival of the Sagres. The President of the Province has asked the Government for means to suppress riotous demonstrations. There are great fears of a general rising against all foreigners.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

LOTTERY AUTHORIZED IN THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ-SUBTERRANEAN RUMBLINGS AT GUANA-

JUATO-NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE. Mexico, Nov. 15 .- Congress is appropriating

noney for new lines of telegraph. The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz has authorized the establishment of a lottery, with the stipulation that 12; per cent of the profit be paid into the State Treasury. The company has also received permission to establish annual fairs, lasting three months, in the towns of Orizaba and Jalapa, in consideration of

the towns of Orland and Jaiapa, in consideration of the payment of an annual tax of \$0,000 each to the numericalities of those places.

A terrible susterranean rambling commenced on the 11th of November at Guanajuato and was followed by the trembling of the earth. Many edifices were injured by the shock. The rumblings have since become so continuous that the people are alarmed, and many families are leaving.

leaving.

Mr. Plumb intends proposing to Congress the construc-tion of a line of railroad from Laredo, on the United States frontier, to one of the Mexican ports on the Pacine coast, probably Manzanilla.

Paris, Nov. 23 .- Blanqui, member of the Paris Commune, is dangerously ill in prison.

London, Nov. 23 .- There is to be a torchlight procession in Manchester te-night, in commemo-ration of the "Fealan martyrs" who were executed in BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 23 .- The 21st annual

session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will convene here to-morrow. It is expected to be the largest session ever yet held. London, Nov. 23.-Berlin advices report

presented at Madrid during the present week. Its tone is represented to be very conciliatory. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- This section of the country is again enveloped in a dense fog. Travel on land and water is very dangerous. A number of additional accidents on railways and elsewhere are reported.

that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Herr Braun, formerly Chief Elitor of the Berlin Spener sche Zeitung, dentes, as far as he is concerned, any knowledge of the revela-tions made of his colleague, Herr Z-hliches, of the efforts of Count von Araim to procure the publication of important documents in that journal.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 23.-In response to a requisition signed by a large number of electors for the Local Legislature, the Mayor has called a public meeting to be held on Thursday next to consider the agitation in favor of a pardon for Lepine and amnesty for litel.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.-Political affairs are quiet for the present, but doubtful for the future. Ex-President Gen. Buenaventura Corioso is daily expected back from Costa Rica, en route to Bogota, as Senator from this State. His presence on the Isthmus bodes no good. Gen. Espinosa, late commander of the State troops, and who attempted a revolution some weeks ago, has been sent on a mission to Bogota.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 23 .- Navigation is closed. Severi vessels on their way to the city with general car goes have been frozen in on the canal. E. W. Sewell, a ship-builder of Quebec, is submitting a scheme to the Government for the Winter navigation of the St. Law-rence. He claims that the river can be safely and prof-ladly navigated from Quebec to Gaspe and thence to Newfoundland, and proposes to build a screw steamer expressly for the route that can cut through flocice without interfering much with her speed.

POLEMICS IN ENGLAND.

REPLIES TO MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET. LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND LORD ACTON -THE ONE NULLIFED BY THE OTHER-OPINIONS

OF THE ENGLISH AND IRISH PRESS-MR. DIS-RAELI'S ALLUSION TO THE CONTROVERSY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Gladstone cannot complain that his challenge has not been promptly answered -after one fashion or another. Summaries of his pamphlet appeared in some of the morning papers on Saturday, and on Monday Archbishop Manning's response was published in all of them, followed-in The Times-by a long letter from Lord Acton, a Roman Catholic nobleman, to Mr. Gladstone. The Archbishop's letter is a characteristic one, very sounding in phrase but empty of practical assurance, or perhaps I should rather say full of assur ances that seem to mean much but which pledge the writer to nothing but glittering generalities. Dr. Manning says he is bound not to suffer a day to pass without repelling from the Catholics of this country the lightest imputation upon their loyalty. He regards Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet as an elaborate argument to prove that the teaching of the Vatican Council renders it impossible for Catholics to be loyal, and to that proposition he gives a prompt contradiction, and with equal promptness affirms that the loyalty of their civil allegiance is not in spite of the teaching of the Catholic Church, but because of it. The sentence is scarcely an adroit one, for it suggests that if the Catholic Church taught the centrary dectrine English Catholies would have to follow that, and their loyalty be exchanged for disloyalty. This of course is not what the Archbishop means us to understand. He says: "The civil allegiance of every Christian man England is limited by conscience the law of God, and the civil allegiance of Catholics is limited neither less nor more." But Archbishop Manning, if put on the stand, would have to admit that he does not mean by the words civil allegiance what Mr. Gladstone and Protestants in general mean by them. He has asserted so lately as this present year that the spiritual power can define with a divine certainty its own limits with reference to the civil power; or, in other words, that the spiritual power knows, with divine certainty, the limits of its own jurisdiction, and it knows therefore the limits and the competence of the civil power." The "civil allegiance," therefore, of which he now makes a boast, is allegiance to the civil power as defined and limited by the spiritual power of Rome -which is precisely what Mr. Gladstone complains of. We have not therefore got a single step further by help of Archbishop Manning's letter. Nor have I stated the whole force of the objection to his declaration. It is certain-admitting for the moment that he means by civil allegiance what Protestants mean by it-that, when he describes it as

limited by conscience and the law of God, he means conscience under the guidance of the priest and the law of God as infallibly declared by the Pope. Thus once more we are landed where we started, and find the Archbishop traveling in a vicious circle. Lord Acton takes a different line, and his letter is interesting, though Lord Acton is not a man who can be said to speak with such authority for lay Catholies as Archbishop Manning does for the sacerdotal order. He is, nevertheless, an important person. He inherited an old baronetey bestowed in 1644 by Charles I. on the first possessor for distinguished loyalty, and Mr. Gladstone made him a Lord in 1869. He had been educated under Dr. Döllinger, and under his inspiration Lord Acton went to Rome to oppose the adoption by the Geumenical Council in that year of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. He has not, so far as I know, been excommunicated, but he must be taken to represent the old Catholic party, which, in England, prefers to be known as Liberal Catholics. He is only 40 years old, and a man of great activity and much influence. His letter is written with marked ability; and it is an endeavor to meet Mr. Gladstone's expostulation by the logical process known as reductio ad absurdum

He admits, in substance, that the Papai claim of supremacy in temporal matters is inconsistent with a perfect civil allegiance. But, says Lord Acton, you might have proved a great deal more than you have proved. You might have proved that the doctripe proclaimed by Pope Innocent III., viz., that it is no murder to kill excommunicated persons, is still part of ecclesiastical law. You might have shown that the doctrine that allegiance is not to be kept with heretical princes rests on equal authority; that Pius V., the last canonized Pope, commi an assassin to take the life of Queen Elizabeth, and that his successor not only approved the massacre of the French Protestants, but implored the King of France to carry on the work of slaughter till every Huguenot had recanted or perished. A good Catholic is as much bound to accept doctrines and examples of this sort as to accept the recent Vatican decrees. If Lord Acton does not say this in so many words that is plainly what he means. It is the point to which his whole argument tends, and his own position in the Church is well known. therefore, his argument be a sufficient answer to Mr. Gladstone or not, it is a sufficient an-

swer to Archbishop Manning. The one nullifies the

other. Lord Acton maintains his loyalty as an Eu-

glishman at the expense of his loyalty as a Catholic.

He does not admit that the Vatican decrees make

him any less a good citizen because he does not in-

The interest excited by the sudden appearance of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto can hardly be exaggerated. Some of the causes which led to it are stated in the summary I sent you last week, but I had not then beard of the impatience which Mr. Gladstone himself felt to get his views before the world. The last of his manuscript, I am told, was not in Mr. Murray's hands till Wednesday evening, but the pamphlet was sent complete to the London papers on Friday afternoon. It was announced for publication yesterday. Some copies, however, reached the booksellers on Saturday, with "third thousand," on the cover. The copious extracts and abstract in the newspapers did not make people less eager to have the book itself. In Ireland, the strongest feelings have been aroused, as might be expected, and the expression of them is perhaps stronger still. The London papers, with characteristic heedlessness of what goes on outside the metropolis, gives us the most meager epitomes of what the Irish papers say. Yet the occasion is one which the Irish are sure to regard as most serious. Their fiercest passions will be kindled. I learn from a dispatch in last night's Pall Mall Gazette that The Freeman's Journal printed the pamphlet in full-which is controversially fair, though Mr. Murray will hardly approve of such a proceeding, nor can it be other than an infringement of copyright. The Free man's Journal has read it with utter dismay and thinks the spectacle presented by it a pitiful one-that of a great mind dominated by such base passions as ignoble ambition and disappointed spite. This refers, I dare say, to the passage in which the Irish Roman Catholic prelates are held responsible for the defeat of the Irish University bill. Its style is "painfully offensive" to The Free man's Journal, "even to Billingsgate." In one sentence it calls on them to be prepared to guard their liberties, and in the next tells us that the effect of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet willibe his political exfinction; in which case nobody's liberties

would seem to be in great danger from

bishop Manning and Lord Acton. No fresh Catholic manifestoes appear this morning except one from poor Sir George Bowyer, who, if it were not too unkind, might almost be called the Whalley of the Roman Catholics.

As for the London papers, their reception of the pamphlet is manifestly affected by political considerations. They see that its immediate tendency is to alterate the Catholic wing of the Liberal party The Daily News, which has a good deal of the wisdom of this world, and is not a paper given to enthusiasm on any topic, is more emphatic in expressing its confidence in the loyalty of its Roman Catholic fellow-citizens than in the necessity of this appeal them. The Telegraph thinks it a powerand well-delivered blow in behalf of the most precious of English posse which will be welcomed in every land upon whose institutions the aggressive Roman party makes its open and insidious assaults. The Standard admits that it is a polemical triumph, but doubts the practical wisdom of it. The Pall Mall Gazette, while regarding the dangers pointed out by Mr. Gladstone as real, is so angry with him for not having discovered them before that it cannot spare him a civil word for calling attention to them now. Its animosity toward the Liberal leader was perhaps never more openly disclosed than at the moment when it describes him as anxious to remedy the mischief he had done by previously encouraging the most intolerable pretensions of the Romish Church. The Times speaks of Mr. Gladstone as taking one more bound into space, and complains that he is either very late in his discoveries or very slow to act on his conviction, and that his survey is partial and imperfect. Upon the whole, "we cannot satisfy ourselves that there is any sufficient cause for so prodigious a burst of expostulation." Its comments on the letters of Archbishop Manning and Lord Acton show clearly enough its strong Protesiant feeling, but it devoted two other leaders to something very like ridicule of Mr. Gladstone. It even goes so far as to class the late Prime Minister with Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley, who "may now boast a triumvirate of good Protestant champions." The old dislike of the leading journal to Mr. Gladstone proves, in this instance, more powerful than its dislike of Rome. It sees no immediate danger from the latter, and it sees a fair opening for representing Mr. Gladstone as inconsistent, and as reviving an obsolete cry from want of a calm temperament. That way of judging a statesman by the exigencies of to-day, and the resolute disbelief in the day after to-morrow is very English. It is not, I venture to say, upon the considerations The Times imputes to him that Mr. Gladstone made up his

mind to do so momentous an act. In Mr. Disraeli's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner last night, I can discover no allusion to Mr. Gladstone's new stand except a single sentence. He speaks of England as "exhibiting to Europe the example of a State which has solved the great political problem by combining order with liberty, and which, if some of those troubles which are anticipated may occur, will, while it still vindicates the principle of religious liberty, not shrink from proclaiming the principle of religious truth," which means, I judge, that, for the present, Mr. Disraeli thinks opposition to Disestablishment a better cry than No Popery.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETIS.

DEMOCRATIC PLURALITY FOR GOVERNOR, 6,832-LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES ON OTHER STATE

The returns of the recent State election in Massachusetts have just been officially canvassed and are given below. The Republican majority for Governor has been steadily decreasing during the past three years, until the Democrats have at last elected their candidate for the office, Wm. Gaston, by a plural-ity of 6,832 votes. The total Republican and Democratic vote this year is 51,187 greater than last year, and 10,806

less than in 1872:					
1874.		1823.		1572.	
Den		Den.		Deta.	Rep. Wash-
Counties, Gaston	. Talbot	Gaston.		Bird.	burn.
Barn-table 563	1.697	239	1,090	852	2,679
Berkshire 4,783		3,348	3,295 3	497	6,652
Bristol 6.371			4.900 2	1,629	19,056
Dukes 190			155	123	558
Essex 12.274		8.406	10,005 5	1.157	18,617
Franklia 2.116		1.425	2,896 1	.151	4,341
Hampden 7,466		4,347	8,513 4	.153	6,652
Hampshire., 3,094		1,616	3,042, 1	.033	4.713
Middlesex 16,876		12,592	14,879 13		26,673
Nantucket 167			220		317
Norfolk 5,120		3,682	4,314 4		8,586
Piymouth 3.404		2.148	4.788 2		7,029
Suffort 20,099		9.532	8.44211		17,891
Worcester 12,913		10,196	10,651 7		19,736
Total93,376		59,360	72.18359		33,900

Below are given the total votes on the rest of the State ticket. The majorities, all Republican, are about 10,000

than in 1873 :	Dem.	Rep. Rep.	. Plaralities.
Lieutenant-Governor	87,138	93,151	12,013
Secretary of State	82,1/26	104.465	22,439
State Treasurer	88,187	103 529	21,342
Auditor	80,666	103,454	22,788
Attorney-General	81,395	103,971	22,576

LIEUT. HODGSON TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL FOR HIS ACTION IN NORTH

New-Orleans, Nov. 23 .- A court-martial has been ordered by Gen. Emory for the trial of Lieut. Hodgson upon charges preferred by Gen. Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's actions and conduct in North Louisiana. It is understood the court will convene at Vienna, Dec. 1. Gen. De Trobriard will be President, and Capt. Luke O'Riely of Gen. Emory's staff

Judge-Advocate. The Returning Board to-day completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by on-observance of certain formalities prescribed by law, and that their non-observance was a presumption of fraud. There were scarely half a dezen polling places in the city where all the formalities of law were complied with. The returns from De Soto, Lafayette, and Grant parishes have not yet been received by the Re-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-The trial of City Treasurer CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Bultimore and Ohio Rail-oad sent out its first through team from Chicago eastward this morning. CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Another \$500 of money tolen from the American Express Company was recovered to-day in a cd in the Harkner House.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23. — Four bodies were re-covered from the Empire wreck te-day: Mrs. Isadi: Martie, Rose St. John, the colored stewarders, an unknown white man and an unknown blood fire.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—A man named Lucas, while on top of a freight-ar on the Mercer and Sourcest Railroad. sas struck by a bridge and instantly killed this afternoon. He was shout 20 years of arc. Boston, Nov. 23 .- Gen. Butler made an effort to-

ay in the Superior Court to procure the release of Cos. the great stock orger, now in the pentientiary, on a legal trebnicality. A decision has at yet been retained. of yet been retured.

Sr. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 23,—The schooner Mary-tar-of the-Sex arrived at Caraquet, N. B., resterdar, having on board he body of a man stated Rennal, who died of small-pox just be core the reasel entered the harbor. The conset and crew were quaranthed.

Sr. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 23.—The St. John Globe sars that the herr of the Jamieson estate in Scatland, worth from \$2.700,000 to £1,000,000, was discovered here in the person of John W. B. Jamieson, a vising man in poor circumstances, recently employed

FRANKLIN, Lat., Nov. 23.—An unsuccessful attempt as made ratards is get to marker Methods, the Sherif of St. Mary's trade. Cords we scaled up out of bed and fired at through the windle.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Lewis J. Valiquet, a boot and these desire, was arrested on complaint of the New-York Boot and those desire, was arrested on company and other, was charge him with irregularity in his dealings insouting to \$15,200. He was taken to the Municipal Court and descent moder bath.

TORONTO, Canada, Nov. 23.-The tug Young Lion, which left Part Tanhouse verteriny morning at 7 o'clock, table thout an hour electroned, as the four persons on bound were striped to ase to the small boat in which they rowed through a heavy sea about 30 miles to a landing near Port Creat.

him. The same correspondent communicates a report that the Irish Roman Catholics TORONTO, Canada, Nov. 22.—An accident occurred to Mr. Gladstone. I have heard the same thing said here in respect to the English Catholics. It is clear they are not left in a satisfactory position by the simultaneous publications of the letters which contradict each other so completely as those of Archiver and the same of the serious to be serious, but not attribute the same thing the said and the case, whose extricated his injuries were found to be serious, but not attribute the same thing the same of the same that the case which can be said at the same thing the same of the same that the same of the same that the same at the same a immediately meet to frame an answer

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GLADSTONE'S GAUNTLET.

FULL TEXT OF THE PAMPHLET ON THE

VATICAN DECREES. THE OCCASION OF THE TRACT-ROME'S POLICY ONE OF VIOLENCE AND CHANGE OF FAITH-ALLEGI-ANCE TO THE POPE A SACRIFICE OF MORAL AND MENTAL FREEDOM AND CIVIL LOYALTY AND DUTY - MODERN THOUGHT AND ANCIENT HISTORY EQUALLY REPUDIATED IN HER TEACHINGS.

I. THE OCCASION AND SCOPE OF THIS TRACT. In the prosecution of a purpose not polemical at pacific I have been led to employ words which be long, more or less, to the region of religious controversy; and which, though they were themselves few, seem to require, from the various feelings they have aroused, them. The task is not of a kind agreeable to me; but I proceed to perform it. Among the causes which have tended to disturb and perplex the public mind in the consideration of our own religious difficulties one has been a certain slarm at the aggressive activity and imagined growth of the Roman Church in this country. All are aware of our susceptibility on this side; and it was not. I think, improper for one who desires to remove everything that can interfere with a calm and judicial temper, and who believes the alarm to be groundless, to state pointedly, though briefly, some reasons for that belief.

Accordingly I did not scraple to use the 'ollowing lan gnage in a paper inserted in the number of the *Contemporary Review* for the month of October. I was speaking of "the question whether a handful of the clergy are or are not engaged in an utterly hopeless and visionary effort to Romanize the Church and people of England." At no time since the bloody regre of Mary has such a scheme been possible. But if it had been possible in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, it would still have become impossible in the innerteenth; when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of semper cadem a policy of violence and change in fairl; when she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history.

Had I been, when I wrote this passage, as I now am, addressing myself in considerable measure to my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen I should have striven to sions; but as the question is now about their substance, from which I am not in any particular disposed to recede, any attempt to recast their general form would probably mislead. I proceed then, to deal with them on their merits.

More than one friend of mine among those who have been led to Join the Roman Catholic communion has made this passage the subject, more or less, of expostu-lation. Now, in my opinion, the assertions which if makes are, as coming from a layman who has spent most and the best years of his life in the observation and practice of politics, not aggressive, but defensive.

It is neither the abettors of the Papal Chair, nor any who, however far from being an abettor of the Papal Chair, actually writes from a Papal point of view, that has a right to remonstrate with the world at large; but it is the world at large, on the contrary, that has the fullest right to remonstrate, first with his Holiness, secondly with those who share his proceedings, thirdly even with such as passively allow and accept them.

I, therefore, as one of the world at large, propose to expostulate in my turn. I shall strive to show to such of my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as may kindly give me a hearing that, after the singular steps which the authorities of their Church have in these last years thought fit to take, the people of this country, was fully believe in their loyalty, are entitled on purely civil grounds to expect from them some declaration or manifestation of opinion in reply to that ecclesiastical party in their Church who have laid down in their name. principles adverse to the purity and integrity of civil

Undoubtedly my allegations are of great breadth. Such broad allegations require a broad and a deep foun-dation. The first question which they raise is, Are they, as to the material part of them, true ! But even their truth might not suffice to show that their publication was opportune. The second question, then which they raise is. Are they, for any practical purpose, ma-terial? And there is yet a third, though a minor, cuestion, which arises out of the propositions in connection with their authorship, Were they suitable to be set forth

by the present writer ! To these three questions I will now set myself to reply. And the matter of my reply will, as I conceive, constitute and convey an appeal to the understandings of my Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen which I trust that, at the least, some among them may deem not altogether unworthy of their consideration.

From the language used by some of the organs of Roman Catholic opinion, it is, I am afraid, plain that in some quarters they have given deep offense. Displeasure, indignation, even fary, might be said to mark the language which in the heat of the moment has been expressed here and there. They have been hastily treated as an attack made upon Roman Catholics generally, nav as an insult offered them. It is obvious to reply that of Roman Catholics generally they state nothing. with a reference to "converts," of which I shall say more, they constitute generally a free and strong as madversion on the conduct of the Papai Chair, and of its advisers and abettors. If I am told that he who an imadverts upon these assails thereby, or insults, Roman Catholics at large, who do not choose their ecclesiastical rulers, and are not recognized as having any voice in the government of their Church, I cannot be bound by or accept a proposition which seems to me to be so little in accordance with reason.

Before all things, however, I should desire it to be un-

derstood that, in the remarks now offered, I desire to eschew not only religious bigotry, but likewise theological controversy. Indeed, with theology, except in its civil bearing, with theology as such, I have here nothing whatever to do. But it is the peculiarity of Roman theology that, by thrusting itself into the temporal domain it naturally and even necessarily comes to be a frequent theme of political discussion. To quietminded Roman Catholics it must be a subject of infinite annoyance that their religion is, on this ground more than any other the subject of criticism; more than any other, the occasion of conflicts with the State and of civil disquietude. I feel sincerely how much hardship their case entails. But this hardship is brought upon them altogether by the conduct of the authorities of their own Charch. Why did theology enter so largely into the debates of Parliament on Roman Catholic Emancipation ! Certainly not because our statesmen and debaters of fifty years, ugo had an ab-stract love of such controversies, but because it was extensively believed that the Pope of Rome had been and was a trespasser upon ground which belonged to the civil authority, and that he affected to determine by spiritual prerogative questions of the civil sphere. This fact, if fact it be, and not the truth or falsehood, the reasonableness or unreasons bleness, of any article of purely religious belief, is the whole and sole cause of the mischief. To this fact, and to this fact alone, my language is referable; but for this fact it would have been neither my duty nor my desire to use it. All other Christian bodies are content with freedom in their own religious domain. Orientals, Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Nonconformists, one and all, in the present day, contentedly and thankfully accept the benefits of civil order; never pretend that the State is not its own master; make no religious claims to temporal possessions or advantages; and, consequently, never are in perilous collision with the State. Nay more, even so I believe it is with the mass of Roman Catholies individually. But not so with the leaders of their Church, or with those who take pride in following the leaders. Indeed, this has been made matter of boast:

There is not another Church so called (than the Roman), nor any community professing to be a Church, which does not submit, or obey, or hold its peace, such the civil governors of the world command.—"The Present Ciris of the Holy See," by H. E. Manning, D. D. London, 1361. p. 75.

The R me of the middle ages claimed universal monarchy. Tae modern Church of Rome has abandoned nothing, retracted nothing. Is that all ! Far from it. By condemning (as will be seen) those who, like Bishop Doyle in 1826, charget the mediaval Popes with aggres sion, she unconditionally, even covertly, maintains what the mediaval Popes maintained. But even this is national churches and communities in the middle ages, there was a brisk, vigorens, and constant opposition to these outrageous claims, an opposition which stoutly asserted its own orthodoxy, which always caused itself to be respected, and which even sometimes gained the

*Contemporary Review, October, 1874, p. 674. *Lordy Committee. March 18, 1826. Report p. 180